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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1971

No. 71-1427

MAE WILSON

Petitioner

v

STATE OF INDIANA

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

Attorney for Petitioner.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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No. _____

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Petitioner

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STATE OF INDIANA

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Mae Wilson, by counsel, Palmer K. Ward, prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of Indiana in affirming the judgment of the Criminal Court of Marion County, Indiana, Division One upon her conviction of the crime of prostitution which said conviction was affirmed on February 23, 1972 and the Petition for Rehearing which was denied on April 7, 1972.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Indiana is reported at 29 Indiana Decisions 323 and is reproduced herein as Appendix "A" to this petition.

JURISDICTION

1. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Indiana was entered on February 23, 1972.

2. A timely Petition for Rehearing was filed, and the same overruled by the Supreme Court of Indiana on April 7, 1972.

3. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 1257(3).

QUESTION PRESENTED

Does the Indiana statute defining the crime of prostitution, and making it applicable to female persons only, without a corollary stature defining the crime of prostitution applicable

to male persons, violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

> " All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the priviliges of immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. "

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner was charged with the crime of prostitution in an affidavit filed with the Marion Criminal Court, Division One on August 18, 1969.

On May 18, 1970 trial was had to a jury and petitioner was found guilty as charged. On May 28, 1970 petitioner

was sentenced to the Indiana Womens Prison for not less than two (2) nor more than five (5) years. On July 23, 1970 petitioner filed her Motion in Arrest of Judgment with the trial Court and specifically raised the constitutional question in alleging that the statute of Indiana was discriminatory in that it applied to female persons only. (Tr. p.97,) The motion was summarily overruled by the trial Court on the date that it was filed. (Tr. p. 99.) The same question was argued to the Supreme Court of Indiana on the direct appeal from the judgment of the trial Court. Petitioner was incarcerated on April 20, 1972 when the Supreme Court of Indiana denied her petition to remain on bail pending the filing and ruling on a Petition for Writ of Certiorari by this Court.

ARGUMENT

The statute of the State of

Indiana as passed by the General Assembly is found at I. C., 35-30-1-1, being Burn's Indiana Statutes, Section 10-4220 and reads as follows:

> " Any female who frequents or lives in a house or houses of ill fame, knowing the same to be a house of ill fame, or who commits or offers to commit one or more acts of sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire, shall be deemed guilty of prostitution, and on conviction thereof shall either be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and imprisonment not to exceed 180 days or such person may be imprisoned in the Indiana women's prison not less than two years nor more than five years. "

It is immediately apparent that the statute in question concerns conduct of female persons to the exclusion of male persons. The behaviour declared to be unlawful when committed by a female person is behaviour that can be committed by a male person and the laws of the State of Indiana do not provide a collary statute making such conduct unlawful if committed by a male person.

Such statute in question is contrary to the "equal protection" as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. There can be no valid constitutional basis for such discrimination against members of the female population of the State of Indiana. We believe that the statute in question comes squarely within the teachings of the recent expression of this Court in the case of Reed v Reed (1971) 92 S. Ct. 251 wherein Mr. Chief Justice Burger said:

> " By providing dissimilar treatment for men and women who are thus similarly situated, the challenged section violates the Equal Protection Clause. "

The Reed decision is further buttressed by the recent opinion of Mr. Justice Brennan in the case of Eisenstadt v Baird (1972) 92 S. Ct. 1029 and in view of these decisions we feel that the Indiana statute violates the Fourteenth Amendment

to the Constitution of the United States.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons herein stated we respectfully pray that a Writ of Certiorari issue to the Supreme Court of Indiana to review their judgment in upholding the constitutionality of the Indiana statute defining the crime of prostitution in making it applicable to female persons only.

Respectfully submitted,

Palmer K. Ward
919 Electric Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Attorney for Petitioner.

MAE WILSON v. STATE of INDIANA

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA

No. 1070 S253

February 23, 1972

APPEAL FROM THE MARION CRIMINAL COURT

HON. JOHN T. DAVIS, JUDGE

SYNOPSIS: Appeal from conviction of prostitution. Appellant contended that the crime charged is in the nature of the offense of *attempting* to commit a crime, and since the arrest occurred before she reached the "point of no return", no offense had been committed. Appellant also contended that Burns' § 10-4220 violated Art. IV, § 22 of the Indiana Constitution because the statute, being applicable to females only is special, inasmuch as the acts proscribed thereby could be committed as well by males.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, Prentice, J., affirmed. DeBruler, J., dissented with opinion. "The crime defined by statute is that of 'offering' to commit the act, not that of 'attempting' to commit it." "'This section of the constitution is not violated by the involved act, because it applies to all who come within its provisions, generally and without exceptions, and it rests upon an inherent and substantial basis of classification. "A law which applies generally to a particular class of cases is not local or special. The constitution does not require that the operation of a law shall be uniform, other than that its operation shall be the same in all parts of the State under the same circumstances."'"

DeBruler, J., was of the opinion that Burns' § 10-4220 was void as special legislation.

STATUTES CONSTRUED—Burns' § 10-4220. "The crime defined by statute is that of 'offering' to commit the act, not that of 'attempting' to commit it." p. 324.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Art. IV, § 22, Indiana Constitution. "'"A law which applies generally to a particular class of cases is not local or special. The constitution does not require that the operation of a law shall be uniform, other than that its operation shall be the same in all parts of the State under the same circumstances."'" p. 326.

APPEARANCES: Palmer K. Ward, Indianapolis, Indiana, for Appellant.

Theodore L. Sendak, Attorney General of Indiana, Martin C. Basch, Deputy Attorney General, for Appellee.

PRENTICE, J.

Defendant (appellant) was convicted of prostitution under Acts of 1965, ch. 345, § 1, 1967, ch. 23, § 1; Burns' Ind.Stat.Ann.

§ 10-4220; I.C. 35-30-1-1, under an affidavit which alleged that she did ". . . unlawfully and feloniously offer to commit an act of sexual intercourse for hire. . . ." Her appeal presents two questions, neither having merit. Her first proposition is that the trial court erred in refusing the following instruction:

> "An offer to commit an act of sexual intercourse is in essence an 'attempt to commit a crime'. An attempt to commit some crime can only occur when the act or offer of the person charged has gone to the extent of giving that person the power to commit such crime unless interrupted, and nothing buf such interruption prevents the commission of the crime. In order to convict the defendant of the crime charged in the affidavit you must find that she has the present ability to commit the crime charged, by herself, and the only thing that prevented her from committing said act was her arrest by the police. If you find from the evidence that she did not have the present ability to commit the crime charged against her by her acts alone, and without the assistance from some other person, then you must acquit her."

It is the defendant's contention hereunder that the crime charged is in the nature of the offense of *attempting* to commit a crime, and that since the arrest occurred before she reached the "point of no return," no offense had been committed. We do not agree with the major premise. The crime defined by statute is that of "offering" to commit the act, not that of "attempting" to commit it.

The circumstances leading to the charge are as follows:

On July 10, 1969, a vice squad officer of the Indianapolis Police Department was driving south on Central Avenue. The defendant was standing on the sidewalk, and as he approached, she signaled for him to stop, which he did. She asked him if he wanted a date and wanted to spend $10.00. He said that he did and went with her to her apartment nearby. The officer's testimony continues as follows:

> "I went into the apartment. She went to the kitchen and come back with a pan of water and wash rag. I then at that time asked her what the ten dollars was for, and she told me sexual intercourse. At this time I identified myself as a police officer and placed her under arrest." (Tr. p. 65.)

From the evidence, we are unable to say with certainty whether the witness welched on a deal or if, as appears more

likely, a contract was never culminated. We assume, from the circumstances related by the witness, that his testimony regarding the defendant's explanation of the ten dollar charge was not in the vernacular but rather was the officer's conclusion. However, it was not offered as a literal quotation, and there was no cross examination upon the subject. We, therefore, must conclude that there was a meeting of the minds. This, of course, is not determinative of the issue, but is, nevertheless, substantial and probative upon the allegation of an offer. Defendant has cited good authority in support of her contention that an attempt to commit a crime can only occur when the act or offer of the person charged has gone to the extent of giving him the power to commit such crime unless interrupted and that the present ability to commit the crime must be evident. Defendant has called to our attention that she could not commit an act of sexual intercourse without a partner. She has cited no authority, but we believe that few would dispute that this may be taken by judicial notice. It is the offer, however, with which we are concerned and not the fulfilment or attempted fulfilment thereof. To sum up, we concede that it "takes two to tango," but the bid therefor may be proffered without plural involvement. *Williams v. State* (1971), —— Ind. —— [25 Ind.Dec. 184], 267 N.E.2d 840.

The tendered instruction was inapplicable to the matters in issue and was therefore properly refused. *Finton v. State* (1963), 244 Ind. 396 [2 Ind.Dec. 214], 193 N.E.2d 134; *Nix v. State* (1960), 240 Ind. 392, 166 N.E.2d 326; *Kennedy v. State* (1935), 209 Ind. 287, 196 N.E. 316.

Defendant next asked that this Court declare a statute under which she was charged unconstitutional as being violative of Art. IV, § 22 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, the applicable portions thereof being as follows:

> "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:
>
> . . .
>
> (2.) For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;. . ."

It is the defendant's position hereunder that the statute, being applicable to females only is special, inasmuch as the acts proscribed thereby could be committed as well by males.

Defendant presents no authority under this proposition, but it appears that the question has been previously determined in

State v. Griffin (1948), 226 Ind.279, 79 N.E.2d 537, and we see no significant distinction between that case and the one at bar nor any compelling need to re-examine the position of the court as therein expressed. In *State v. Griffin, supra,* the defendant charged that the Act of 1905, ch. 169, § 470, Burns' Ind.Stat.Ann. § 10-4219 was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it was applicable only to male persons. Judge Gilkison speaking for this Court by unanimous opinion said:

> "The classification as made is founded on substantial distinctions in the subject matter. It is reasonably designed to protect the morals and welfare of the public. It was deemed sufficient for this purpose when it was enacted. If the morals of the people of the state have changed in the meantime so as to require a more general classification, that matter is for the legislature to consider—not for the courts.
>
> 1 (c). § 22, Art. 4, Indiana Constitution, among other things, provides: 'The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: . . . (2) for the punishment of crimes or misdemeanors. . . .'
>
> This section of the Constitution is not violated by the involved act, because it applies to all who come within its provisions, generally and without exceptions, and it rests upon an inherent and substantial basis of classification.
>
> > 'A law which applies generally to a particular class of cases is not local or special. The Constitution does not require that the operation of a law shall be uniform, other than that its operation shall be the same in all parts of the state under the same circumstances.'" 226 Ind. 279 at 290.

Finding no error, the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

Arterburn, C.J., Givan and Hunter, JJ., concur.

DeBruler, J., dissents with opinion.

DISSENTING OPINION

DEBRULER, J.

Appellant is a woman. She offered to commit sexual intercourse with an undercover vice squad officer for ten dollars.

She was convicted of violating I.C. 1971, 35-30-1-1, being Burns' § 10-4220, and was sentenced to the Women's Prison for a term of not less than two nor more than five years.

The prostitute statute reads as follows:

> "Prostitute.—Any female who frequents or lives in a house or houses of ill fame, knowing the same to be a house of ill fame, or who commits or offers to commit one or more acts of sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire, shall be deemed guilty of prostitution, and on conviction thereof shall either be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and imprisonment not to exceed 180 days or such person may be imprisoned in the Indiana women's prison not less than two years nor more than five years."

Appellant's claim is that this statute is unconstitutional and void on the ground that it violates the following provision of the Indiana Constitution:

> "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:
>
> (2) For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors." Art. 4, § 22.

Appellant argues that the prostitute statute is a special criminal law prohibited by Art. 4, § 22, in that it applies only to the class of all female persons and does not apply to male persons. It is clear that the Legislature has, by this statute, erected a classification based upon sex alone. The practical effect of the classification is to subject a woman to imprisonment for five years for committing or offering to commit an act of sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire; while her male counterpart can commit acts proscribed by the same statute without being subject to any criminal prosecution. The issue before this Court is whether this classification is constitutionally infirm thereby rendering the prostitute statute "special legislation" within the meaning of Art. 4, § 22.

In the first place there can be no doubt that this Court has the duty to review the constitutional validity of the classification erected by a criminal statute; and to void that statute if it violates the prohibition in the Constitution against special legislation. *State v. Wiggam* (1918), 187 Ind. 159, 118 N.E. 684; *Armstrong v. State* (1907), 170 Ind. 188, 84 N.E. 3. In defining

and applying the prohibition against special legislation this Court said the following in *Armstrong, supra*:

> "It is well settled that a law is not necessarily general merely because it operates upon all within a defined class, but back of that fact must be found a substantial reason why it is made to operate only upon such class. Classifications when allowable, can only be made upon natural, intrinsic or constitutional distinctions, and special privileges, peculiar disabilities, or burdensome conditions in the exercise of a common right, may not be conferred or imposed upon a class of persons arbitrarily selected from the general body of citizens standing in the same relation to the subject-matter of the law." 170 Ind. at 193.

Applying this test to the prostitute statute, it is obvious to me that the class of women was chosen arbitrarily for the application of this criminal sanction, and that there is no substantial ground upon which to justify singling women out for this treatment. The contrary position must maintain that a rational reason exists to punish a woman who makes such an offer without punishing a man who makes the same offer. But what such reason could possibly be put forward? I believe there are none. In my judgment, the prostitute statute, wherein it makes it unlawful for any female to commit or offer to commit one or more acts of sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire, is void as special legislation.

Secondly, the case of *State v. Griffin* (1948), 226 Ind. 279, 79 N.E.2d 537, cited by the majority supports appellant's contention that the statute is unconstitutional. In that case a statute made it unlawful for male persons to visit a gaming house. There the classification was based solely upon sex and it was found not to violate this same provision of our Constitution. However, the basis of that Court's decision was in part the existence of a different but corollary statute making it a crime for a female person to visit a house of ill fame, and the Court interpreted the phrase "house of ill fame" to include gaming houses. Therefore the Court held that in fact the statute provided for essentially similar treatment for men and women. In the case before us now, there has never been a corollary statute making it a crime for a man to commit or offer to commit sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire. The basis of the Court's decision there was that the classification "male persons" in the statute complained of dissolved when a corollary statute was found treating "female persons" in the same manner.

Although admittedly not argued by appellant, two recent cases compel a determination of unconstitutionality in this case. In *Troue v. Marker* (1969), —— Ind. —— [19 Ind.Dec. 592], 252 N.E.2d 800, this Court struck down a classification based on sex which had been erected at common law. In that case we abrogated the doctrine which denied a wife the right to recover damages for loss of consortium of her husband. In requiring that the law respond to the demands of our society that women be treated equally with men we said:

> "The common law must keep pace with changes in our society, and in our opinion the change in the legal and social statutes of women in our society forces us to recognize a change in the doctrine with which we are concerned in this opinion." 252 N.E.2d at 804 [19 Ind.Dec. at 598].

That arbitrary distinction between men and women at common law prevented a wife from recovering money damages for her loss. The arbitrary distinction between men and women erected by the prostitute statute subjects the female prostitute to five years imprisonment while her male counterpart violates no law. The need for a reasoned and timely response to this appellant's claim of discrimination is even more compelling than that in *Troue v. Marker, supra.* In *Reed v. Reed* (1971), 92 S.Ct. 251, the United States Supreme Court held that an Idaho statute favoring males over females for the offices of personal representative in probate estates was in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Under that statute women were not entirely disqualified to serve. Men were to be preferred. It seems to me that if the equal protection clause prohibits that kind of different treatment of women, it would likewise prohibit this State from punishing female prostitutes and at the same time sanction male prostitution.

That part of the prostitute statute making it a crime for a female person to commit or offer to commit an act of sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire should be declared unconstitutional.

APPENDIX "B"

STATE OF INDIANA

CLERK OF THE SUPREME
AND APPELLATE COURTS

BILLIE R. McCULLOUGH, CLERK
217 STATE HOUSE

INDIANAPOLIS, 46204

TELEPHONE 633-5200

No. 1070S253

Mae Wilson V. State

You are hereby notified that the Supreme Court has on this day Denied Appellant's Petition for Rehearing. Hunter Acting C. J. DeBruler, J. Votes to grant.

Please acknowledge receipt of this notice in order that our records may show that you have been notified of this action.

WITNESS my name and the seal of said Court, this 7th day of April 1972

Billie R. McCullough
Clerk Supreme and Appellate Courts

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-vs-)
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Respondent.)

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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IN THE

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

OCTOBER TERM, 1971

NO. 71-1427

MAE WILSON,	)
	)
Petitioner,	)
	)
-vs-	)
	)
STATE OF INDIANA,	)
	)
Respondent.	)

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Whether the Indiana statute prohibiting prostitution violates the equal protection provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in that the statute applies only to females.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The petitioner's Statement of the Case is correct except that the State disputes that the federal constitutional issue was properly presented to the Indiana courts.

The federal constitutional issue was presented to the trial court through a Motion in Arrest of Judgment, but that motion was not timely filed. No federal constitutional issue was presented to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The Statement of the Case also fails to set out the facts of the case which are as follows:

On July 10, 1969, a vice squad officer of the Indianapolis Police Department was driving on a public street in an unmarked car when the petitioner,

standing on the sidewalk, signaled him to stop. When he did, she asked him if he wanted a date and to spend $10.00. They went to her apartment nearby and further discussion showed that the ten dollars was to be payment for sexual intercourse.

ARGUMENT

THE INDIANA STATUTE IS CONSTITUTIONAL

The reason for the alleged unconstitutionality of the Indiana statute is that it differentiates between males and females. It is the submission of the State of Indiana that the classification used by the statute is a reasonable one. As a preliminary matter, though, it must be noted that the issue was not properly presented to the Indiana Courts.

As shown in the petitioner's Statement of the Case (Pet. for Writ, pp. 3-4), petitioner was found guilty of the offense on May 18, 1970, and was sentenced (judgment entered) on May 28, 1970. On July 23, 1970, nearly two months later, a Motion in Arrest of Judgment was filed raising the federal constitutional issue. That motion was not timely because Indiana law requires that it be filed prior to entry of Judgment. Indiana Code of 1971, 35-1-42-2, as found in Ind. Ann. Stat. (Burns' 1956 Repl.) §9-2001; Van Vactor v. State, 247 Ind. 288, 215 N.E.2d 196(1966). The Supreme Court of Indiana did not rule on this issue of timeliness, but decided on the merits the issue presented to it. That issue, though, was a different issue. While petitioner raises in this Court an issue

arising under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which was the issue raised in the trial court, the argument to the Indiana Supreme Court raised no federal constitutional issue.

The issue argued to and decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana was whether the statute violated Article 4, §22 of the Indiana Constitution, which provides in relevant part:

> "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:
>
> [2] For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors."

There appear to be certain similarities in the manner cases are analyzed in the application of this Indiana provision and the equal protection provision.

Both often speak of whether a classification is reasonable. But this similarity need not mean that the issues are the same or that the same standard apply.

The federal constitutional claim was not presented to the Supreme Court of Indiana. Thus, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari presents nothing to this Court, as this Court has previously held that it will not consider these cases. Cardinale v. Louisiana, 394 U.S. 437 (1969).

Were the issue properly before the Court for consideration, the result should still be denial of the writ. The specific charge under the Indiana statute is that petitioner is a female who offered to commit an act of sexual intercourse for hire. This is one of several related practices prohibited by Indiana Code of 1971, 35-30-1-1, as

found in Ind.Ann. Stat. (Burns' 1971 Supp.) §10-4220, which is as follows:

> "Any female who frequents or lives in a house or houses of ill fame, knowing the same to be a house of ill fame, or who commits or offers to commit one [1] or more acts of sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire, shall be deemed guilty of prostitution, and on conviction thereof shall either be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500); and imprisonment not to exceed 180 days or such person may be imprisoned in the Indiana women's prison not less than two [2] years nor more than five [5] years."

Petitioner's claim is that the act of offering to commit sexual intercourse for hire is made a criminal offense for women, but not for men, and that this classification is improper. The State of Indiana does not admit that the

specific act charged, i.e. the offer to commit an act of sexual intercourse for hire, is unlawful only for females and not for males.

While there is no statute using similar language prohibiting such activities by males, such activity might be considered within the scope of the pandering statute, which provides in relevant part:

> "Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive or accept money or other thing of value for providing, procuring or furnishing for another any person for the purpose of illicit sexual intercourse, shall be guilty of pandering. Indiana Code of 1971, 35-30-6-1, as found in Ind. Ann. Stat. [Burns; 1971 Supp.] §10-4226.

Procuring is defined as making available. The underlined words

"any person" would in a strict sense include the procurer himself, and this statute does not make any classification by sex. This language has not been construed by the Indiana courts, but would appear to be applicable.

The State of Indiana further submits that, in any event, such a classfication is reasonable and sex can be a relevant factor in sexual relationships. Petitioner relies primarily on Reed v. Reed, 92 S.Ct. 251 (1971), which holds that a sexual classification is improper for determining entitlement for appointment as administrator of a decedent's estate. That case does not hold that sex can never be a proper criterion; it merely holds that the criterion must be related to the

objective of the statute. Sex is related to the control of sexual activities. That difference is not only one of physiology, but also of social practices.

> "Under our constitutional system the States in determining the reach and scope of particular legislation need not provide 'abstract symmetry.' *** They may mark and set apart the classes and types of problems according to the needs and as dictated or suggested by experience. *** It was in that connection that Mr. Justice Holmes... stated, 'We must remember that the machinery of government would not work if it were not allowed a little play in its joints.' Only recently we reaffirmed the view that the equal protection clause does not prevent the legislature from recognizing 'degrees of evil'..." Skinner v. State of Oklahoma, 316 U.S. 535, 539-540 (1942). [citations omitted; emphasis added.]

The evil sought to be presented by the particular prohibition involved in this case is the accosting of passers-by or other persons encountered in casual contacts with an offer to commit sexual intercourse for hire. The petitioner apparently does not deny that this activity is one which may properly be prohibited, but argues only the classification by sex.

The State of Indiana submits that by reason of the sexual mores of our society, which are based on physiological functions and social structures, the legislature might reasonably have determined that the evil to be prohibited ordinarily occurs in the context of the accosting of a male by a female. In that context of the mores of life in

Indiana, this classification might then have been instituted "according to the needs and as dictated or suggested by experience." Skinner v. Oklahoma, supra.

Since the equal protection issue was not presented to the Supreme Court of Indiana, no determination was made as to that issue. That Court did state, though, in adopting the language of an earlier Indiana decision:

> "The classification as made is founded on substantial distinctions in the subject matter. It is reasonably designed to protect the morals and welfare of the public." (Pet. for Writ. p. 11).

Under Indiana law, the court may take judicial notice of such social mores. As the Indiana court has stated in a prior case arising under this same statute:

"This Court should not be ignorant as judges of what we know as men." Williams v. State, ____ Ind. ____, 256 N.E.2d 913, 914 (1970).

It is thus the submission of the State of Indiana that the statutory classification, even if the issue were properly before the Court is reasonable and proper so as not to be a denial of equal protection of the law.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted

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DARREL K. DIAMOND
Deputy Attorney General

Attorneys for Respondent